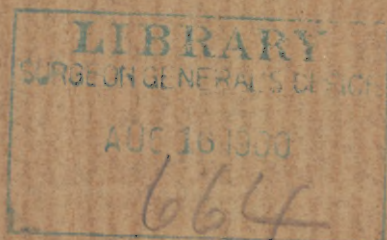


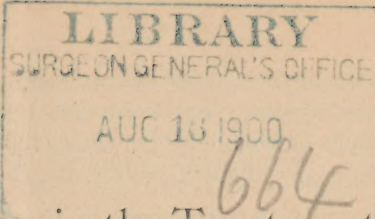
Maloney (J. A.)

IMPORTANT.

SOUND WAVES IN THE TREATMENT OF DEAF-
NESS AND TINNITUS AURIUM.

A DEFENSE.





Sound Waves in the Treatment of Deafness and Tinnitus Aurium.

The following appeared in the Washington *Sunday Post* of November 1, 1891:

"NEW USE FOR PHONOGRAPHS.

"Prof. H. F. Garey, of the Department of Eye and Ear Diseases in the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore, has been experimenting for several months with the phonograph as an instrument of treatment for deafness caused by catarrh. The results so far have been highly satisfactory, and Dr. Garey's experiments may revolutionize cures of that character."

And on Monday, November 2, 1891, another article appeared in the Washington *Evening Star* as follows:

"NEW WAY TO CURE DEAFNESS.

"Prof. H. F. Garey, M. D., of the Department of Eye and Ear Diseases in the Southern Homœopathic College, Baltimore, has been engaged for the past three months experimenting with the phonograph in the treatment of deafness caused by catarrh. The large clinic in the dispensary of the college is being utilized with results, it is said, which promise to revolutionize the treatment of deafness. Dr. Garey says that while it is yet too soon to present to the profession his results achieved so far, because time enough has not elapsed to confirm the cures already made, yet he feels warranted in stating that those who are deaf and harassed by noises in the head (tinnibus surium) have much to encourage them to hope that Edison's wonderful phonograph will prove the greatest benefactor to the human race in this age of progress.

(Tinnibus surium was as printed in original article.)

As I was the first to discover and apply sound as a therapeutic agent in deafness and tinnitus aurium, I was anxious in view of facts referred to later on in this article to learn who had caused the issuance of said paragraphs. To that end I visited the office of the *Sunday Post*, and upon inquiry was told the name of the

party. Upon visiting the individual and asking if he was responsible for them, he replied, "no, I am not responsible for them, they were sent from Baltimore by Dr. Garey to me for publication," whereupon I wrote the following to Dr. Garey :

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 2, 1891.*

"Dr. H. F. GAREY, BALTIMORE, MD.

"DEAR SIR: The following appeared in the *Sunday Post*, of this city, yesterday: 'Prof. H. F. Garey, of the Department of Eye and Ear Diseases in the Southern Homœopathic College, Baltimore, has been experimenting for several months with the phonograph as an instrument of treatment for deafness caused by catarrh. The results so far have been highly satisfactory, and Dr. Garey's experiments may revolutionize cures of that character.' As I was the first discoverer and first to apply the human voice through an instrument to relieve deafness, the same having been for years designated by me 'Otaoustic Treatment,' and known to leading practitioners of both schools of medicine, I think the language 'instrument of treatment for deafness' caused by catarrh, coupled with an agent utilizing the power of articulate sounds for results, and the further language, 'Dr. Garey's experiments may revolutionize cures of that character,' are unfair to me. Upon reading the article I was about to write an answer thereto that laymen might know where credit for this discovery belongs, and for evidence of priority I intended publishing Dr. Drane's letter to me.

"Upon reflection I determined first to write to you and state my objection to other parties making statements in your interests which are not borne out by the facts.

"Yours, etc.,

"(Signed.) J. A. MALONEY."

This was written before the article in the *Star* appeared, but was not mailed. Upon reading said article I appended a postscript calling Dr. G's. attention to it, and again stated I would await his answer.

Dr. G. did not reply, and on December 12, 1891, I addressed a letter to Dr. Henry Chandlee, Registrar of Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore, Md., as follows :

"DEAR SIR: On November 1st and 2d, advertisements appeared in the *Evening Star* and *Washington Post* in which Dr. Garey, of your city, and a member of your faculty was announced as the discoverer of an instrument of sound for deafness and tinnitus aurium. Upon investigation I was told by the party publishing said matter 'that they were sent from Baltimore by Dr. Garey for publication.' I then addressed a letter to Dr. Garey against his assumption, because I was known as the discoverer of

'Otaoustic Treatment' (the title speaks for itself), and the fact was known to Dr. Garey because of his being present in Washington with Dr. Drane on December 17, 1890, when I examined Dr. D. and prescribed 'Otaoustic Treatment.' Dr. Garey paid no attention to my letter, but stated to a mutual friend that you would answer it. Not having heard from you, and learning that an employé of my informant had written a letter assuming responsibility for said publications, which had been accepted as conclusive evidence of Dr. Garey's innocence, I prepared an article for publication, and it went so far as 'galley proof,' when my friends in your school of medicine prevailed upon me to withhold said publication until after the meeting of 'Clinical Society,' when Drs. Drane and Garey would call the matter up. This has not been done, and before I issue said pamphlet I desire to lay the following facts before you:

"1. By said publications a wrong was done me by Dr. Garey arrogating to himself originality of idea already vested in me.

"2. No disclaimer of intentional wrong to me upon part of Dr. Garey up to this date.

"3. In the investigation of said advertisements the proceeding was *ex-parte* and no chance given me to present facts unknown to you.

"4. Accepting the statement of the agent in Baltimore alone for purposes of exoneration.

"5. The indifference to a wrong done, and silence upon every thing save that which would exonerate Dr. Garey and fair name of your college.

"6. Between man and man I was entitled to some consideration in the matter, not expecting it upon professional grounds, because I am known as an old-school graduate.

"7. Because your reputation for fairness should not have allowed you to be a party to settlement of a question entirely on *ex parte* proof.

"Aside from the foregoing, which is personal to me, I have heard that Dr. W. R. King, who is of your school of medicine, has been charged with having an interest in my method of treatment. This treatment speaks for itself, and for Dr. King I will say that a more honorable man does not live. When I first met him (occasion of seeing first patient for him) I tendered him a portion of my fee, which he firmly but in a dignified manner declined, saying: 'I shall select from my practice typical cases for your treatment. If successful I shall publish them for the benefit of Homœopathy; that is the only interest I care to have.' His publication in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for July, 1890, proves the truthfulness of Dr. K.'s position as defined by him after my seeing the first patient sent by him. I shall not comment upon this act of injustice to Dr. King, but will only say that in regard to wrong done me I

propose some reparation shall be made. If not, I shall take steps to present my side of the case to the fair-minded members of your school of medicine."

Yours, etc.,
 "(Signed.) J. A. MALONEY."

On January 1, 1892, I received the following reply :

"THE SOUTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE
 OF BALTIMORE, MD.

F. C. DRANE, M.D., Dean,
 1001 W. Lantvale St.

HENRY CHANDLEE, M.D., Registrar,
 1019 Linden Ave.

"BALTIMORE, January 1, 1892.

"Dr. J. A. MALONEY.

"DEAR SIR: Your communication of December 12, 1891, was duly received, and all the facts in the case were carefully considered at a special meeting of the Faculty held December 28.

"The evidence was conclusive that Dr. Garey was not guilty of intentional or other injury to you. Should you persist in pursuing the matter further, as intimated, or should you in any manner attempt to injure the name of the college by attacks upon the Faculty or individual members thereof, you will be held to strict account for the same and also for the false charges made against Dr. Garey in your communication of December 12.

"Yours, etc.,
 "(Signed.) HENRY CHANDLEE,
 "Registrar.

"By direction of the Faculty.

"December 28, 1891."

In the January, 1892, number of *Southern Journal of Homœopathy* appears an article by Dr. Garey entitled—

"SOUND WAVES IN THE TREATMENT OF AURAL DISEASES.

"BY HENRY F. GAREY, M.D., BALTIMORE, MD.

"Owing to a premature publication in the public press by the Columbia Phonograph Co., of Maryland and District of Columbia, without my consent, the necessity presents itself of announcing to the medical profession, through the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, that for some time past I have been experimenting with sound waves in the treatment of tinnitus aurium (the result of catarrhal deafness), especially, but in other forms of internal ear trouble as well.

"The results attained so far have been very gratifying, and in some cases almost marvelous. The phonograph of Edison has been the medium used to produce the sound waves adapted to each case (*but articulated sound of the human voice is never used*),

and the clinic of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College affords abundant material for experimentation.

"Being desirous that the Homœopathic profession shall receive the credit of this discovery, based as it is upon Homœopathic principles, this announcement is made in order to establish precedence."

It will be observed that the publications in Washington papers on November 1st and 2d, respectively, are stated in the foregoing article to have been premature and without Dr. Garey's consent. On February 15, 1892, one month later, the following appeared in Philadelphia papers :

[From *The Press*, February 15, 1892.]

"NEW CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

"A Baltimore Professor demonstrates another use for the Phonograph.

"BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—At the Southern Homœopathic Medical College a public demonstration was given yesterday of the uses of the phonograph for the cure of deafness, a discovery made by Dr. H. F. Garey, a professor in the college.

"Seated at a phonograph, with rubber tubes in their ears, were a number of persons of both sexes, and an exposition of the principles of the treatment was given. It is the massage of those parts of the ear which transmit sound into the brain. The phonograph produces this result by giving continuous and successive vibrations at regular intervals. This it does with certain degrees of intensity and frequency, according to the exigencies of the case under treatment.

"In bad cases a series of intensified shocks, at the rate of one to the second, is produced against the membranous tympanum, or drum. In cases of not over five years' standing the vibrations are given with more frequency and less intensity. The noises or thumps so made are given by means of depressions made with a stylus at regular intervals in the wax surface of the phonographic cylinders.

"Every depression causes the little transmitter needle in the instrument to strike the diaphragm connected with the phonograph, and to produce the same distressing noises which a deaf person continually hears within his brain. The intensity of the noises is regulated by the way that the depressions are made in the cylinder and their frequency by the number of revolutions per minute given the latter.

"All patients who are under treatment for deafness at the college reported that they are greatly benefited."

[From *The Record*, February 15, 1892.]

"DEAF HEAR BY PHONOGRAPH.

"Novel Method of Teaching Those Whose Ears are Dumb.

"BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 14.—At the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, a public demonstration was given yesterday of the uses of the phonograph for the cure of deafness, a discovery made by Dr. H. F. Garey, professor in the Eye and Ear division of the college. The deaf patients seated themselves about the phonograph, holding the rubber tubes to their ears. The sounds and vibrations in the phonograph were made slowly and very loud and repeated until the patients caught the sense."

No report of this appeared in Baltimore papers, although the clinic was held there.

Having presented Dr. Garey's attempts to pose as a discoverer of a "New Cure For Deafness," of "Massage of those parts of the ear which transmits sound into the brain," and further, "and sound wave in the treatment of tinnitus aurium," I will now lay before the reader the reasons for my protests against the pretense set up by Dr. Garey for his broad claim as discovering "Sound Waves in the Treatment of Aural Diseases."

On April 6, 1887, I addressed the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (by request), and in the course of my remarks I stated that the Otophone (means employed by me) "was a *restorative agent* by means of exercise through the natural means, *i. e.*, the voice, which at the same time overcomes the sluggishness or dullness of the percipient tract. * * * I will refer in conclusion to the advantages in both training and constant use of the instrument from stimulating the auditory nerve. The mechanical stimulation by the *wave motion* of the lymph of the labyrinth can not be brought about in many merely by dependence upon the power of the unaided voice." (See Transactions of the College of Physicians, Third Series, Vol. IX, Phila., 1887.)

Did I not refer to "Massage of those parts of the ear which transmit sound into the brain"?

Was not this "Sound Waves in the Treatment of Aural Diseases"?

On July 19, 1887, the results of my tests were laid before the "American Otological Society," at their annual meeting, New London, Conn. During the discussion which followed, Dr. C. H. Burnett, of Philadelphia, spoke as follows of one case tested by me at his office:

"When he came into the office he heard absolutely nothing when the mouth was placed near the ear. He heard very imperfectly through the ordinary tin tube which he had in his hand. We then tried the Otophone and he immediately heard fairly well. *After exercising with this for fifteen or twenty minutes he heard with his eyes closed the unaided voice when the mouth was at least a foot from the ear. This person is entirely beyond self-deception. After the ossicles had thus been passively moved to a certain extent he certainly heard the voice a foot from the ear.*" (The italics are mine.) (See Transactions of the American Otological Society, Twentieth Meeting, July 19, 1887, Vol. IV, Part I.)

Did I not refer to "Massage of those parts of the ear which transmit sound into the brain"?

Was not this "Sound Waves in the treatment of Aural Diseases"?

In 1888 I issued a pamphlet to the medical profession, entitled "Relief for the Deaf by means of Otacoustic Treatment," copies of which were sent to physicians in all the large cities (certainly to the sister city, Baltimore) in which I stated:

"Since the introduction of my method and means for relief of the deaf I have addressed myself exclusively to the medical profession, and the encouragement received from some of the most eminent specialists and general practitioners in this country, and particularly the success attending the use of No. 3 Otophone, in connection with treatment as a restorative agent, has exceeded my expectations, improvement being marked in cases ranging from fifteen to thirty years standing. * * * *

"My aim is to have instrument meet requirements of sound to sensation in each case" * * *

(Dr. Garey seems to lay great stress upon requirements of sound to sensation, but here was suggestion made four years ago.)

"In many cases belonging to that large class of middle ear diseases of catarrhal origin there is to be found a condition of immobility which is not due solely to tissue changes resultant upon the inflammatory process, but is largely dependent upon disuse; and also where the immobility results from *tissue changes*, a judicious use of the instrument as effecting *passive motion is of great service.*"

Among the cases cited are two in particular.

"Mrs. Mc.C.—Her physician reports it a comfort to her family and improvement to patient by its use. *In this case tinnitus aurium ceased.*"

(Italics were used in original.)

"Mrs. R.—After one month's use of instrument as a therapeutic agent, could *hear conversations at table and tinnitus aurium ceased.*"

(Italics were used in original.)

After the publication of proceedings of the American Otological Society before mentioned, Dr. W. R. King, of Washington, began sending his intractable cases, and after eight cases had been treated he published the results under heading—

"OTACOUS TIC TREATMENT AS AN ADJUNCT TO FORMER
METHODS OF TREATING DEAFNESS.

"BY W. R. KING, M. D., OTOLOGIST AND OPHTHALMOLOGIST TO NATIONAL
HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, AND HOMŒOPATHIC FREE
DISPENSARY, WASHINGTON, D. C."

In opening the article Dr. King says :

"Some two years since, my attention was drawn to an account of a meeting of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, at which this subject was presented to that body *by the discoverer, Mr. J. A. Maloney, of this city*, and afterwards my attention was again drawn to it by a publication of its presentation and discussion before the American Otological Society at New London, Connecticut. As the discoverer resided in this city, I determined to have a personal interview with him, and, at my request, he called and explained his method and means. It having been presented with clearness and a knowledge of physiological acoustics satisfactory to me, I determined to give it a fair and impartial trial, and with that end in view I selected cases of a typical nature as they presented themselves, believing that the best mode of procedure for a crucial test. The results of which, up to this time, I am pleased to report as follows :

After enumerating cases, with results, Dr. King closes as follows:

"The above cases were selected mainly because they are strictly typical and many of them represent profound degrees of deafness, in the most common class of cases; those wherein the conducting apparatus of the ear is at fault; and because in the majority of these cases careful local and medicinal treatment had been given for a longer or shorter period with little or no result; benefit of a marked and permanent nature only following the addition of otacoustic treatment to that already in use." (See *The Hahnemannian Monthly*, July, 1890, Vol. XXV, No. 7.)

Following this article of Dr. King I published a new edition of my pamphlet in October, 1890, in the opening of which I say:

"TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

"Several years since, while experimenting in the field of acoustics, it occurred to me that a special field of labor was open in 'physiological acoustics,' and that I might by a new field of examination discover wherein the ear fails to convey to the auditory nerve composite-sound sensations, and compensate for the same by the scientific application of the principles of aural mechanics; and after months of experiment the Otophone was developed, and from its marvelous power of awakening latent hearing grew its therapeutic value. This then was reduced to a system, and is known as 'Otaoustic Treatment.'"

I herein give a reprint from Dr. King's article, and it will be found upon examination of the cases referred to that results were not confined to improvement of hearing; but referred to tinnitus aurium as well, and in conclusion I say:

"Otaoustic Treatment supplies a long-felt want, inasmuch as it addresses itself not only to the perceptive tract, *but to the transmitting mechanism*, thereby stimulating the auditory nerve and overcoming atrophy due to disuse. Again, adhesions or partial ankylosis of ossicula are gradually diminished and mobility restored, *thus reaching the transmitting mechanism.*"

(The italics were in original.)

Following the article by Dr. King and issuance of the last circular came the following letter from Dr. F. C. Drane of Baltimore, now Dean of the Southern Homœopathic College in that city:

"DR. F. C. DRANE,

"1001 West Lanvale Street,

"BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 18, 1890.

J. A. MALONEY, Esq.,

Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIR: I wrote you some months ago relative to your 'Otaoustic Treatment,' and suggested that you make some arrangement with our leading specialist here in eye and ear diseases, Dr. H. F. Garey, No. 411 North Charles street, but he tells me he never heard from you, although he knows there is a large field here for you if you have ever as good a thing as Dr. King represented in his article in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and I would again advise you to write Dr. Garey, as he has a large private and dispensary practice here. Yours truly,

"(Signed)

F. C. DRANE, M. D."

On December 17, 1890, I received a telephone message from Dr. W. R. King, 812 Eleventh street, this city, to call at his office within an hour and see a patient. Upon going there I found Dr. F. C. Drane, of Baltimore, Dean Southern Homœopathic Medical College, accompanied by Dr. Henry F. Garey. I was informed by Dr. King that Dr. Drane was the patient. After examination and tests I prescribed "Otacoustic Treatment" and gave written instructions for same.

In the article by Dr. Garey in January, 1892, number of *Southern Journal Homœopathy*, already referred to, appears this sentence in italics and used parenthetically, "but articulated sound of the human voice is never used."

This is the method which has been preferably used by me, and I presume is the reason for being set up in italics.

In the same article he says:

"I have been experimenting with sound waves in the treatment of *tinnitus aurium* (the result of catarrhal deafness especially), but in other forms of internal ear troubles as well."

My treatment of *tinnitus aurium*, before quoted, was by means of sound waves, unless Dr. Garey holds that sound waves are not a factor in articulate sounds.

Again he says:

"The phonograph of Edison has been the medium used to produce the sound waves adapted to each case."

In the *Medical Record* for November 17, 1888, page 589, will be found an article by me, "A STUDY IN PHYSIOLOGICAL ACOUSTICS, PRELIMINARY NOTICE," which sets forth the use of a sound-recording instrument or phonograph as applied to defective audition, and in my concluding remarks I say:

"The second part of my investigations, which is not yet complete, will, I hope, prove more interesting as an attempt to solve some of the mysteries of audition by addressing the unexplained working of the mechanism of the middle ear for clues to abnormalities which may be due entirely to changes in the middle ear hitherto unsuspected."

Also the following from the *New York Medical Journal*, August 11, 1888:

"THE SPHENOID BONE: SOME OF ITS POSSIBLE FUNCTIONS.

"BY J. A. MALONEY.

"In making tests to ascertain the conditions of those with impaired audition, preparatory to applying an Otophone in the case, either as a restorative agent or simply as an aid, I have been very much impressed with a singular effect in some cases of profound hardness of hearing when I had reason to suspect partial ankylosis of the ossicula, or adhesions of the same resulting from catarrh of the middle ear."

In view of the foregoing I desire to call attention to the following:

1. That in 1887 I announced to the world the discovery by me that sound systematically applied was a therapeutic agent in deafness and tinnitus aurium.

2. That sound was applied by me for relief of deafness due to catarrh and so stated by me in circular of 1888 addressed to the medical profession as follows:

"In many cases belonging to that large class of middle ear diseases of catarrhal origin, there is to be found a condition of immobility which is not due solely to tissue changes resultant upon the inflammatory process."

3. That sound as a therapeutic agent in tinnitus aurium was used by me before the issuance of said circular, as the following extract shows:

"Mrs. McC.—Her physician reports it a comfort to her family and improvement to patient by its use. *In this case tinnitus aurium ceased.*

"Mrs. R.—After one month's use of instrument as a therapeutic agent, *could hear conversation at table and tinnitus aurium ceased.*"

4. Confirmation of these statements by Dr. King's article in *Hahnemannian Monthly* for July, 1890.

5. Dr. F. C. Drane's letter of August 18, 1890, on behalf of Dr. Garey.

6. Dr. Garey's visit with Dr. Drane to me December 17, 1890.

7. I was the first to use sound waves adapted to each case, as in said pamphlet I stated: "My aim is to have instrument meet requirements of *sound to sensation* in each case."

8. I was the first to use a phonograph in defective audition.

I leave the fair-minded reader to determine what Dr. Garey has discovered, and regret being forced to adopt this course of making known a wrong perpetrated and persisted in. I desire to call attention particularly to the phrasing of the articles in Dr. Garey's interest, they being misleading, in that they attempt to clothe him with originality of idea in the use of sound waves in the treatment of aural diseases.

Dr. Garey has simply made an adaptation of "*Similia Similibus Curantur*" to sound as a therapeutic agent first discovered and used by me; but even in that he is met for originality of idea by the genius of his school of medicine, Hahnemann, for his credit can not be limited any more than mine *by mere application*.

In the four years of my labors in "Otacoustic Treatment" I have never said anything relative to it except through the medical press or to the profession through a pamphlet, and have never attempted to reach the laity through the lay press by such subterfuges as "an interview" or "inviting a reporter to be present."

J. A. MALONEY, M.D.

1424 Q Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 1, 1892.

